



TR 82-1 (I)

Beach Profile Analysis System (BPAS)

Volume I

System Overview

by

Marilyn V. Fleming and Allan E. DeWall

TECHNICAL REPORT NO. 82-1 (I)

JUNE 1982



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A package of computer programs for editing, analyzing, and displaying beach profile survey (ata has been developed. The eight-volume package, named the Beach Profile Analysis System (BPAS), consists of an overview of the BPAS program, two editing programs, five analysis programs, and supporting appendixes.

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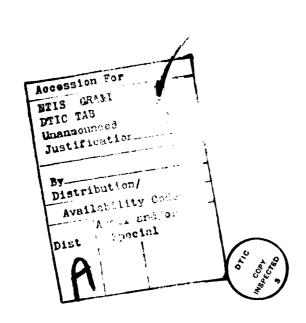
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The first editing program checks for missing or unreasonable data, surveying or note-reducing errors, and improper arrangement of data cares. The second editing program assumes that most errors have been corrected and, while it does some minor editing, its major function is to sort, reformat, and store the data on the selected permanent storage media. It is also used to update or extract data from existing files and performs some preliminary data analysis.

The analysis programs compute changes in shoreline position, selected contour positions, sand level, sand volume, and statistical trends and correlations. The results are plotted in a number of ways for display purposes. Output can be specified for English or metric units and can be referenced to any horizontal or vertical datum. Contour positions, including the shoreline position, are interpolated linearly between adjacent surveyed points on the profile. If a survey does not cross the datum elevation, but does reach a specified minimum elevation (e.g., +2 feet MSL), the shoreline position can be extrapolated using the two seawardmost points. Before computing volume changes, common bonds are established relative to the landward and seaward extent of the surveys on each profile line. The computed area under each profile is then expressed in terms of a "unit volume" for a shore-normal slice that is one unit wide. Rates of change in shoreline position and unit volume are computed by linear regression analysis.

The BPAS package has been designed for use primarily on the CDC 6600 computer, although much of the coding was done in standard FORTRAN for use on other systems.



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PREFACE

This report is published to provide coastal engineers with the documentation of a package of computer programs for editing, analyzing, and displaying beach profile survey data. This package, named the Beach Profile Analysis System (BPAS), was needed for the analysis of a large data bank of field and laboratory profile surveys. The work was carried out under the U.S. Army Coastal Engineering Research Center's (CERC) Beach Profile Studies work unit, Shore Protection and Restoration Program, Coastal Engineering Area of Civil Works Research and Development.

This report (Vol. I), the first of eight volumes, contains an overview of the system programs, inputs, and outputs.

The report was prepared by Marilyn V. Fleming, Systems Analyst, under the supervision of P. Pierce, Chief, ADP Office, with the assistance of Allan E. DeWall, Geologist, under the supervision of C.J. Galvin, former Chief, Coastal Processes Branch, and Mr. R.P. Savage, Chief, Research Division.

Instrumental insight concerning a previous version of the Beach Profile Analysis System was provided by B. Sims. Programing was accomplished by M. Fleming and T. Lawler with the assistance of D. French, J. Alquist, R. Hylton, and F. Wilson.

The authors acknowledge the helpful discussions and review comments of Drs. C. Everts, C. Galvin, R. Hallermeier, and C. Vincent, and W. Birkemeier, M. Hemsley, T. Lawler, H.C. Miller, B. Sims, and P. Vitale.

Technical Director of CERC was Dr. Robert W. Whalin, P.E., upon publication of this report.

Comments on this publication are invited.

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TED E. BISHOP

Colonel, Corps of Engineers

Commander and Director

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CONVERSION FACTORS, U.S. CUSTOMARY TO METRIC (SI) UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

 $\text{U}_{\bullet}\text{S}_{\bullet}$ customary units of measurement used in this report can be converted to metric (SI) units as follows:

Multiply	by	To obtain
inches	25.4	millimeters
	2.54	centimeters
square inches	6.452	square centimeters
cubic inches	16.39	cubic centimeters
feet	30.48	centimeters
	0.3048	meters
square feet	0.0929	square meters
cubic feet	0.0283	cubic meters
yards	0.9144	meters
square yards	0.836	square meters
cubic yards	0.7646	cubic meters
miles	1.6093	kilometers
square miles	259.0	hectares
knots	1.852	kilometers per hour
acres	0.4047	hectares
foot-pounds	1.3558	newton meters
millibars	1.0197×10^{-3}	kilograms per square centimeter
ounces	28.35	grams
pounds	453.6	grams
•	0.4536	kilograms
ton, long	1.0160	metric tons
ton, short	0.9072	metric tons
degrees (angle)	0.01745	radians
Fahrenheit degrees	5/9	Celsius degrees or Kelvins ¹

¹To obtain Celsius (C) temperature readings from Fahrenheit (F) readings, use formula: C = (5/9) (F -32).

To obtain Kelvin (K) readings, use formula: K = (5/9) (F -32) + 273.15.

BEACH PROFILE ANALYSIS SYSTEM (BPAS)

Volume I. System Overview

by Marilyn V. Fleming and Allan E. DeWall

I. INTRODUCTION

This report, the first of eight volumes, describes the structure and use of the Beach Profile Analysis System (BPAS), a package of computer programs derived from computer programs developed over several years as a part of the Coastal Engineering Research Center (CERC) Beach Evaluation Program (BEP). In the course of the BEP, approximately 20,000 coastal profile line surveys were collected over a 15-year period at 23 localities along the U.S. east coast, gulf coast, west coast, and the coast of Lake Michigan (for background information, see Galvin, 19691). These computer programs were also used to analyze laboratory survey data collected during CERC's Laboratory Effects in Beach Studies (LEBS) project (Stafford and Chesnutt, 19772). The BPAS, the primary function of which is to compute and display shoreline and volmetric changes, was designed to analyze beach profile data and laboratory profile data with the objective of obtaining conclusions of value in coastal engineering. Volumes II to VIII are User's Guides and supporting information for the following routines:

- (a) Volume II. BPAS User's Guide: The Editing Routines, EDIT1 and EDIT2 (Fleming and Lawler).
- (b) Volume III. BPAS User's Guide: Analysis Module SURVY1 (Fleming and Lawler).
- (c) Volume IV. BPAS User's Guide: Analysis Module SURVY2 (Fleming and Lawler).
- (d) Volume V. BPAS User's Guide: Analysis Module BEACH (Fleming and Lawler).
- (e) Volume VI. BPAS User's Guide: Analysis Module VOLCTR (Fleming and Lawler).
- (f) Volume VII. BPAS User's Guide: Analysis Module ELVDIS (Fleming, Lawler, and French).

¹GALVIN, C.J., "The CERC Beach Evaluation Program: Background," U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers, Coastal Engineering Research Center, Washington, D.C., unpublished Sept. 1969.

²STAFFORD, R.P., and CHESNUTT, C.B., "Procedures Used in 10 Movable-Bed Experiments," Vol. I, MR 77-7, Laboratory Effects in Beach Studies, U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers, Coastal Engineering Research Center, Fort Belvoir, Va., June 1977.

(g) Volume VIII. Support Appendixes for BPAS User's Guides (Fleming and DeWall).

Definitions of some of the coastal engineering terms used in these volumes are provided in Appendix A of Volume VIII. Volume III of the Shore Protection Manual (SPM) (U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers, Coastal Engineering Research Center, 1977³) provides a more comprehensive glossary. A bibliography of computer programs and explanatory documents developed for the BEP and LEBS from which the BPAS was derived is also provided.

II. SYSTEM OVERVIEW

1. Basic Input Data.

The BPAS computer programs were designed to edit and analyze survey data defining beach profiles and laboratory surveys. The basic data consist of pairs of distance and elevation measurements at stations along a profile line and the profile shape defined at the beach (Fig. 1). As a general rule, field surveys were made seaward from a semipermanent bench mark using a surveyor's transit or level, leveling rod, and measuring tape or stadia board. Horizontal distances were recorded from the bench mark, and elevations were recorded relative to a standard vertical datum, such as mean sea level (MSL).

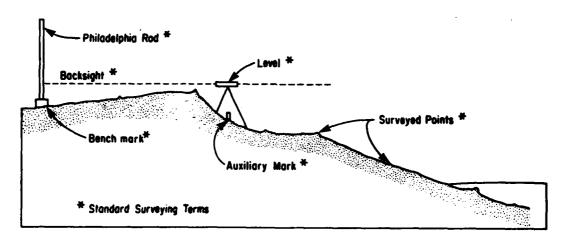


Figure 1. Essentials of typical profile survey.

After establishing the profile lines, careful surveys were made to obtain the initial beach profiles; i.e., initial cross sections of the beach in the direction of the profile line. In the field, periodic resurveys of each profile line were made at intervals varying from hourly to annually, with an

³U.S. ARMY, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, COASTAL ENGINEERING RESEARCH CENTER, Shore Protection Manual, 3d. ed., Vols. I, II, and III, Stock No. 008-022-00113-1, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1977, 1,262 pp.

average frequency of 8 to 12 surveys per year. Recently, special emphasis has been placed on obtaining surveys immediately before and after significant storms. Laboratory data were collected periodically according to the desired duration of the experiment.

Field data points have generally been recorded to the nearest foot (0.3 meter) of distance and the nearest tenth of a foot (0.03 meter) of elevation. Future data collection will be to the nearest one-half meter of distance and 5 centimeters of elevation; however, the BPAS allows data collection and analysis for field or laboratory model studies in either English or metric units.

The collected survey data were reduced and recorded on punchcards. Each survey record, defining one survey of one profile line, contains identifying information—locality, profile and survey number, date and time of survey, vertical datum to which data are referenced (Table 1) and units in which the data are recorded, and the distance and elevation coordinates. Appendix D in Volume VIII contains a listing of the survey data used to produce the sample outputs in this report.

Table 1. Vertical datum codes.

Code	Acronym	Description
0	SWL	Stillwater level
1	NGVD	National Geodetic Vertical Datum
2	MSL	Mean sea level
3	MTL	Mean tide level
4	MLW	Mean low water
5	MLLW	Mean lower low water
6	MHW	Mean high water
7	IGLD	International Great Lakes Datum
8	LWD	Low water datum
9	MLL	Mean lake level
Ā	User supplied	Other
D	Pier	Pier deck (or rail) is zero elevation

2. The BPAS.

The BPAS computer routines read the beach profile data (collected in the field or from the laboratory), edit the data, and perform requested analyses (Fig. 2). The initial editing routine, EDIT1, reads the input data file (Fig. 3) in the format described in Table 2 and performs a comprehensive edit. After the errors detected in the input data file have been corrected, the data are processed through the second editing routine, EDIT2. This program expects the input data in the same format as described for the EDIT1 routine and it performs a final edit and a preliminary analysis. The edited and partially analyzed data are written into another file, the final data file, for further analysis by the analysis routines. The final data file may be produced in one of two formats. One format, described in Table 3, was designed for punchcard or card image data (Fig. 4). The other (Table 4) was designed for data intended to be permanently stored on magnetic media; i.e., magnetic tape or disk. In either case, the first record in the final data file is the header record (Table 5) and the file should contain data from only one locality.

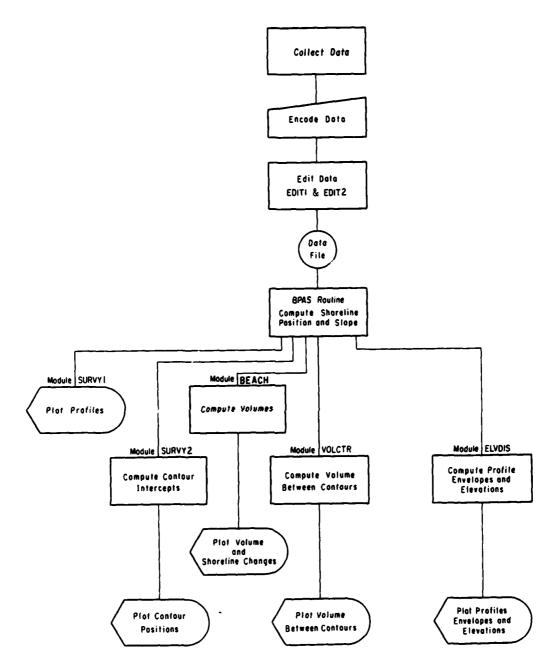


Figure 2. Beach Profile Analysis System.

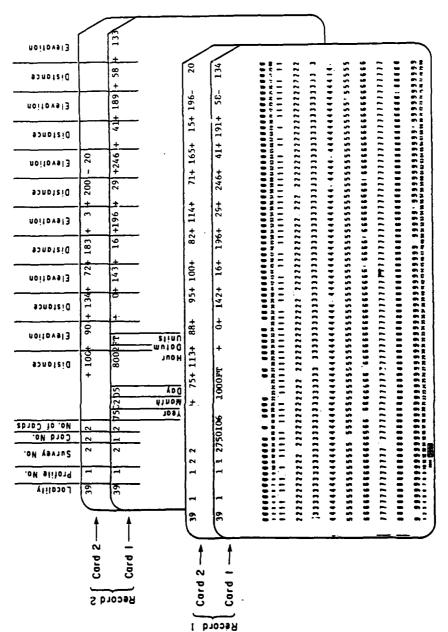


Figure 3. Format of input data file.

Table 2. Format of data in input data file.

Position No.

Entry description

First card in each record

1-2	Locality code
3-5	Profile line number
6-9	Survey identification number
10-11	Card number (01)
12-13	Number of cards needed to complete the record
14-15	Year survey was performed
16-17	Month survey was performed
18-19	Day survey was performed
21-23	Hour survey was performed
24-25	Minute survey was performed
26	(Input) vertical datum code (Table 1)
27-28	Abbreviation for units of measurement in which data
	are recorded (FT, M, etc.)
31-35	Distance coordinate
36-40	Corresponding elevation coordinate
41-45	Distance coordinate
46-50	Corresponding elevation coordinate
51 - 55	Distance coordinate
56-60	Corresponding elevation coordinate
61 - 65	Distance coordinate
66-70	Corresponding elevation coordinate
71-75	Distance coordinate
76-80	Corresponding elevation coordinate
	Second and following cards in each record
1-2	Locality code
3-5	Profile line number
6-9	Survey identification number
10-11	Card number
12-13	Number of cards needed to complete the record
14-19	Blank
21-80	Six distance and elevation coordinate pairs, 5 positions per coordinate, no decimals.

Note.--The sign of the distance or elevation must be entered in the leftmost position if used (i.e., positions 21, 31, 41, 51, 61, 71 for distances; 26, 36, 46, 56, 66, 76 for elevation).

No decimals are entered; the placement of the decimal is defined elsewhere, as explained in User's Guides.

Table 3. Format of final data file -- card image data.

Position No.	Entry description
	First card in each record
1-2	Locality code
3 - 5	Profile line number
6-9	Survey identification number
10	Card number (1)
11-16	Date of survey
17-21	Time of survey
22-24	Number of coordinate pairs in the record
25-29	Minimum elevation this record
30~40	Blank
41–80	First four distance, elevation coordinate, five columns each coordinate, no decimals 1
	Second and following cards in each record
1-9	Same as for first card
10	Card number (1-9, then A-Z)
11-80	Seven distance, elevation coordinate pairs,
	five positions each coordinate

 1 Placement of decimal is defined on the header record (see Table 5).

Note.--If there are exactly four coordinate pairs (first card only needed, filled to position 80), the second and the last card in the record must be a blank card.

Table 4. Format of final data file, recorded on magnetic media.

Position No.	Entry description
1-2	Locality code
3 - 5	Profile line number
6-9	Survey identification number
10-15	Date of survey
16-20	Time of survey
21-23	Number of coordinate pairs in the record
24-28	Minimum elevation on the record
29-35	Blank
36-end	Distance and elevation coordinate pairs, five positions per coordinate, no decimals

Note, -- Placement of decimal is defined on header record (see Table 5).

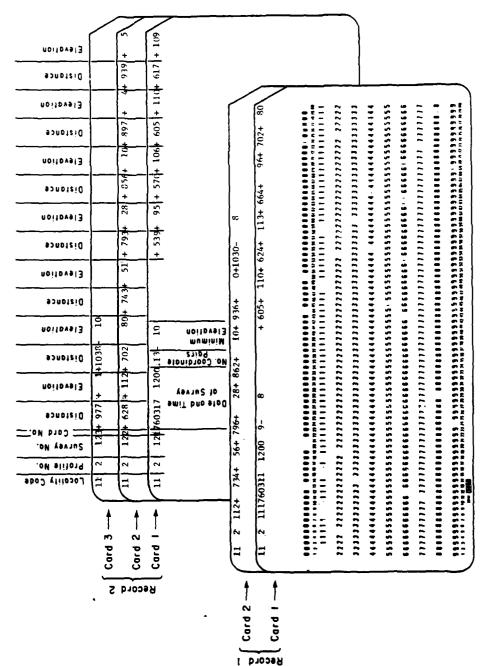


Figure 4. Format of final data file--card image data

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Table 5. Format of the header record.

Position No.	Entry description
1-2	00
3-5	Lowest profile line number in data file
6 - 9	Lowest survey identification number in data file
10-12	Highest profile line number in data file
13 – 16	Highest survey identification number in data file
17-19	Maximum number coordinate pairs required to define any one survey
20	Number of places to the right of the decimal for distance coordinates
21	Number of places to the right of the decimal for elevation coordinates
22-23	Two-character abbreviation for units of measure- ment in which data are recorded
24-27	Four-character acronym describing the vertical datum to which data are referenced
28-49	Range of dates covered by data
50-80	Data description (31 characters)

The fundamental computations performed by the BPAS analysis routines are as follows:

- (a) Extrapolating shoreline position, if requested and required.
- (b) Computing distances to given elevations.
- (c) Determining the slope of the profile at the shoreline.
- (d) Computing the temporal mean of distances to a contour position for a number of surveys of a profile line.
- (e) Computing the spatial mean of distances to a contour position for a number of profile lines during a single survey.
- (f) Computing the spatial-temporal mean of distances to a contour position of a number of surveys of a number of profile lines.
 - (g) Computing elevations at fixed distances.
- (h) Determining the maximum and minimum elevations at fixed distances along a profile line.
- (i) Computing unit volume--above the vertical datum, below the vertical datum, and within specified contour intervals.
- (j) Computing the temporal mean of the unit volume for a number of surveys of a profile line.
- (k) Computing correlation coefficient, least squares regression analysis and standard deviation.

(1) Determining elapsed time in hours, days, months, or years.

These computations, described in Appendix B of Volume VIII, are the basis of a comprehensive analysis of beach profile data. There are 12 basic cabular displays and 13 basic graphical displays produced by the 5 analysis routines.

3. Hardware and Software Requirements.

The programs in the BPAS were written in extended FORTRAN IV and designed to take advantage of processing features available on the Control Data Corporation Cyber 176, 6600, or equivalent, computer. Such features include the 10-character, 60-bit word size, the FORTRAN-callable sort routine (interfacing with the NOS or NOS/BE operating system SORTMRG utility), and the utility subroutines and functions DATA, TIME, EOF (to check for end of data file), FLOAT, IFIX, ABS, MOD, and the maximum and minimum functions.

General processing requirements include the 500 series CALCOMP plotting instructions, block data subroutines, ENCODE, DECODE, variable dimensions in subroutines, 132-position line printer, a plotter, and up to 66,000 (decimal) 60-bit words of core. Also required are the capabilities to process variable length records up to 635 characters long, to perform unformatted reads and writes, to access up to 7 unique units for input and output, and to utilize variable formats and variable input and output units in FORTRAN READ and WRITE statements.

The memory core and processing time requirements vary according to the amount of data and the program being run; these requirements are discussed for each program in the appropriate User's Guide. In the analysis modules, the program dimensions, initially set to handle up to 150 surveys of 100 profile lines defined with 60 coordinate pairs, are variable.

III. THE EDITING ROUTINES

1. <u>EDIT1</u>.

This program checks the input data file (Table 2) for two types of errors—those which may occur when the data are recorded or encoded, and those which may have been made by the surveyor. Although these conditions indicate possible errors, not all of them indicate an error in all cases.

a. Recording or Preparation Errors:

- (1) Imbedded or trailing blanks in a coordinate field.
- (2) A blank coordinate field followed by more coordinates.
- (3) A distance coordinate followed by one which is less.
- (4) A negative elevation coordinate followed by a positive one.
- (5) An undefined vertical datum code or a vertical datum code which changes from one record to the next.

- (6) Day of the month which is less than 1 or greater than 31.
- (7) Identifying information (i.e., profile or survey number, survey date and time, etc.) for a record changing from one card to the next or a card which is missing or out of order.
- (8) An hour of the day which is less than 00 or more than 23. (This error check is suppressed when the data are for an experiment using total hours elapsed as the time.)
 - (9) A minute of the hour which is less than 00 or more than 59.
 - (10) A month of the year which is less than 1 or more than 12.
- (11) A year which is less than 31 or greater than 89 (arbitrary limit).
- (12) A data point which cannot be represented within the range of the printer plot.
- b. <u>Possible Survey Errors</u>. The expected values are supplied by the user. These should be carefully chosen to reduce the error messages for data not actually in error. Possible survey errors are as follows:
 - (1) An elevation change at the bench mark, or the first surveyed point, between consecutive surveys of a profile line which is greater than that expected.
 - (2) A first surveyed distance which is farther seaward than expected.
 - (3) A last surveyed elevation which is greater than expected.
 - (4) An elevation change between two consecutive surveyed points which is greater than expected.
 - (5) A distance from one surveyed point to the next which is greater than expected.
- c. The Output. For demonstration, errors were deliberately placed in the input data to produce sample outputs in this section. The EDIT1 program will produce one of three types of output--a full edit, a partial edit, or an extensive error summary:
 - (1) The full edit produces the following information for each record in the input data file (Fig. 5) as well as a summary of the errors (Fig. 6):
 - (a) The record identifying information.
 - (b) The distance and elevation coordinates.
 - (c) A line-printer plot of the distance and elevation coordinates.
 - (d) A list of errors found in the record.

:			:		
•	•		•		
•	170			6	
****	150			OCCURRED : TIME(8)	
	130			OCCURREC	
•	110	•*••••	**************************************		**************************************
•	.	•			•
CHANGE OF THE PARTY	2				******
DATUM PBL PBL	\$0		**************************************	HEEN SURVEYED POINTS GREATER THAN 100.0 FT	*************
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	0	*••		FD POINTS	•
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TEST REACT	ELFV				•••••
163 100 100	1810				•

Figure 5. Sample FDIT1 output -- printer plot (full or partial edit).

EPHON BUMMANY FOR LOCALITY 39 4 TEST BEACH

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E SX412	BLANK	BLAKE FOUND IN CLEVATION VALUES	-
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Figure 6. Sample EDIT1 output -- summary page (full or partial edit).

- (2) The partial edit produces the same type of output as the full edit (Figs. 5 and 6), but only for those records during which at least one error occurred.
- (3) The extensive error summary (Fig. 7) produces a listing of each type of error that occurred, the profile line number and survey identification number for which it occurred, and the total number of times it occurred. No printer plots are output.

2. EDIT2.

Although the EDIT2 program performs some editing of the input data file, its major function is to perform preliminary analysis, produce preliminary outputs, and produce the header record (Table 3) and the final data file (Tables 4 and 5). It may also be used to produce a final data file by updating or extracting data from an existing file.

The printed outputs, all optional, available from program EDIT2 include:

- (a) List of error messages.
- (b) Tables of the maximum and minimum distance and elevation surveyed at each profile line (Fig. 8).
- (c) Tables of the maximum and minimum surveyed distance and elevation during each survey for all the profile lines (Fig. 9).
 - (d) Overall maximum and minimum distance and elevation.
- (e) Table of the surveyed distance and elevation coordinate pairs (Fig. 10).
- (f) Table of the number of surveys taken at each profile line during each month of each year covered by the data (Fig. 11).

IV. THE ANALYSIS ROUTINES

After editing is completed, the data on the final data file may be processed through the selected analysis routine. The analysis part of the BPAS is composed of a main routine and several subroutines; the subroutines called during program execution depend on the analysis to be performed. The initial routines, those which read the options, specifications, and data and prepare the data for final analysis, are processed regardless of the analysis to be performed. These routines will be referred to as the BPAS routines and each set of subroutines required to perform a specific analysis will be called an analysis module and referred to by the appropriate name:

SURVY1--Produces various tabular and graphical displays of beach profiles.

SURVY2--Produces various tabular and graphical displays of beach contour position changes.

BEACH--Produces various tabular and graphical displays of beach shoreline and volmetric changes.

ERROR BUHMARY FUR LOCALITY 39 - TEST BEACH

RROR 1	TYPE W P	BLANKS FOUND	IN ELEVATION VALUES		
		PROFILE	₽URVĘY 94449- 1	occurrênce Occurrênce	
		************	*****************	-+4-+4	TOTAL OF EMPOR TYPE B IS
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			4		TOTAL OF ERROR TYPE D IS
IRROR 1	TYPE E P	THE ESUAL BOT	NT ELEVATION CHANGE	HAB GREATER THAN	1.00 PT
		PROFILE	SURVEY	occurred 0	
		inconincatón	****************	***********	TOTAL OF ERROR TYPE & 18
RROR 1	TY P\$ 9 •	ELNAL ELEVATE	ON GREATER THAN .	1.00 FT	
		PROFILE	****** ******	OCCURRÊNÇE	
		į			
		10			
			**************		TOTAL OF ERROR TYPE & 18
RROR' 1	TYPE H =	POJYČENI EPER	ATEON VARIANCE BREAT	EB THAN 10.00 ET	
		PROFILE	SURVEY	DOCUMBENÇE	
		1	1	, ,	

Figure 7. Sample EDIT1 output--extensive error summary.

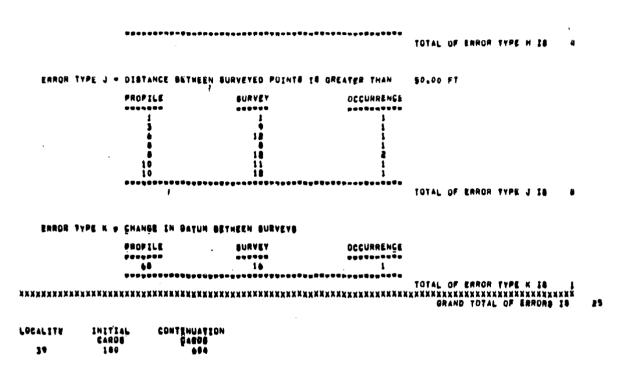


Figure 7. Sample EDIT1 output--extensive error summary.--Continued

MAXIM(IM AND MINIMUM DISTANCE (FT)/ELFVATION (FT ABOVE MSL) FOR SURVEYS OF LINE 10 AT TEST BEACH

30776	TO UP LINE I	IV RI IESI DEACH			
SURVEY	DATE	MIN X	MAX X	MIN Y	MAX Y
	••••	*	*-*		
1	6JAN75	0.0	371.0	-2.4	21.6
5	3MAR75	0.0	361.0	~2.0	21.4
3	284PR75	0.0	379.0	∞2. 0	21.4
4	2JUN75	0.0	383.0	-2.0	21.6
5	2JUL75	0.0	362.0	0.0	21.7
	95EP75	0.0	382.0	-2.7	21.5
6 7	2800175	0.0	397.0	-3.1	21.4
8	26NOV75	0.0	382.0	-2.8	21.4
9	5JAN76	0.0	392.0	=3.6	21.3
10	11MAR76	0.0	380.0	-2.0	21.6
11	7APR76	0.0	400.0	-5.6	21.6
12	9JUN76	0.0	390.0	-3.2	21.5
13	8JUL76	0.0	350.0	•2.5	21.7
14	278EP76	0.0	372.0	-2.8	21.4
15	16DEC76	0.0	400.0	-2.0	20.8

	10	SURVEYS AT LINE	FOR ALL
MAX Y	MIN Y	MAX X	MINX
21.7	~3.6	400.0	0.0

COMMON LANDWARD BOUND 18 0.0 COMMON SFAWARD BOUND 18 350.0

Figure 8. Sample EDIT2 output--maximum and minimum distances, elevations at a profile line.

MAXIMIM AND MINIMUM DISTANCE (FT)/FLEVATION (FT ABOVE MSL) FOR LINES DURING SURVEY 1 AT TEST REACH

i TuF	DATE	MIN X	MAX X	HIN Y	MAX Y
1	6JAN75	0.0	196.0	-2.0	24.6
?	6JAN75	n_0	250.0	-2.3	20.9
3	6JAN75	0.0	300.0	•2.0	18.5
4	6JAN75	0.0	324.0	-2.0	22.7
5	6JAN75	0.0	353.0	-2.0	23.1
6	6.JAN75	0.0	369.0	-2.2	19.3
7	6JAN75	0.0	366.0	-2.6	22,3
н	6JAN75	0.0	358.0	-2.0	22,2
ų	6JAN75	0.0	362.0	-2.3	R2.7
10	6JAN75	0.0	371.0	-2.4	21.6

FUR ALL	LINES DURING	SHRVEY 1	
WIN X	MAX X	MIN A	MAX Y
0.0	371.0	+2.6	24.6

Figure 9. Sample EDIT2 output--maximum and minimum distances, elevations during a survey.

DISTANCE (FT)/FLEVATION (FT ABOVE MSL) AT TEST ALACH
LINE 1

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5	4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 -	1 - M M
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~ !		
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-	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	
¥ ;	- W 3 W 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	> 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Figure 10. Sample EDIT2 output -- surveyed distance, elevation coordinates.

NUMBER OF SURVEYS FOR EACH MONTH AND YEAR AT LINE ALLONE

TOTAL	€	-	5
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>ON		0	-
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ط ننا دی	-	-	2
AUG	0	0	0
706		-	ns.
208	-	-	N
MAY	c	c	0
¥ d ∀		-	~
MA		-	~
FEB	•	0	0
2 4 7	-	•••	~
	1975	1976	TOTAL

VOLCTR--Produces various graphical and tabular displays of unit volume changes between specific contours for consecutive surveys.

ELVDIS--Produces graphical and tabular displays of elevation changes at fixed horizontal distances on a profile line and the maximum and minimum elevation at fixed horizontal distances on a profile line.

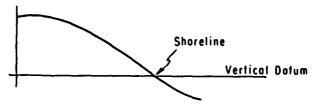
A set of options (Table 6) was developed to give the user greater flexibility in the processing of the data. Each option applies only to appropriate analysis modules; however, any option provided during processing of a module not requiring them will be ignored. There is a suitable value, the default, given each option which will be used when the option is not provided. The specifications consist of items which are unique to each analysis module. These provide such information as desired output formats, processing specifications, which analysis module is to be processed, and which outputs are to be produced. The only specifications required are the analysis identification and output selection; all others will be set to a suitable value if not provided. The specifications and their default values, as well as available options, are discussed in detail in the appropriate User's Guides.

The data for which the BPAS was designed consist of beach profile data and the computations performed deal mainly with shoreline position changes and changes in unit volume above the vertical datum. This places the following restrictions on the data which can be processed by the system:

- (a) Each survey must begin landward of the shoreline position.
- (b) Distances to each successive surveyed point must be greater than or equal to the distance to the previous one.

Based on these restrictions, there are three types of profiles which can be analyzed by the system:

(a) Type 1. The profile extends from a point landward to a point seaward of the shoreline.



(b) Type 2. The profile extends only to the shoreline or the shoreline position can be extrapolated.

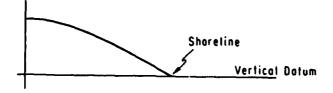
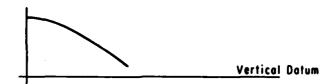


Table 6.	Analysis	options	and	their	defaults.

Table b. Analysis option	
Option	Default
Name of input horizontal datum	Bench mark
Name of line surveyed	Profile
Format of time on outputs	No time appears
Acronym for output vertical datum	As read from header record
Adjustment to be made to vertical coordinates to orient them to output vertical datum	0.0
Output horizontal datum	Shoreline position during first survey of each profile line
Amount by which horizontal coordinates must be adjusted to orient to output horizontal datum for each profile line	Distance to shoreline during first survey of each profile line
Unit volume to be used in computing changes in unit volume above vertical datum	Unit volume above vertical datum during first survey of each profile line
Landward bound to be used in computing unit volume above vertical datum for surveys at each profile line	Distance, at or landward of input horizontal datum, in common to all surveys of profile line
Unit volume to be used in computing changes in unit volume below vertical datum	No unit volume below datum computations will be performed
Seaward bound to be used in computing unit volume below vertical datum for surveys at each profile line	None
Description of data, for use in titles	As read from header record
Linear units in which output is to appear	As read from header record
Conversion factor to change input linear units to output linear units	1.0
Cubic units in which output is to appear	Cubic yards per foot if linear output is feet; cubic unit per unit otherwise
Conversion factor to change square output units to cubic output units	1/27 if output units are feet, 1.0 otherwise
Should the distance to shoreline be extrapolated	No
Minimum elevation from which extrapolation is considered valid	0.0
Format in which the final data file is to be read	Read data as formatted in Table 4 if input is card image; otherwise as in Table 5.

(c) Type 3. The profile does not extend to the shoreline and the shoreline position cannot be extrapolated.



1. The BPAS Routines.

These routines, common to all the analysis modules, read the option and specification cards, set suitable values for any not supplied, and produce a printed output of the options (Fig. 12) and specifications (Fig. 13). The user may opt to halt execution after these values are printed in order to verify and correct or change selected options and specifications. If execution is not halted, these routines go on to read the final data file, perform preliminary analysis and data preparation, create an interim data file, and call the appropriate analysis module.

The preliminary data analysis and preparation for each record include:

- (a) Determining whether or not the shoreline position can be defined and if defined, computing the distance to the shoreline position and adding the position as a surveyed point.
- (b) Determining whether the shoreline position was extrapolated and setting a flag if extrapolated.
 - (c) Computing the slope of the beach at the shoreline.
- (d) Computing or finding the adjustment to be made to the distance coordinates to orient the coordinates to the selected output horizontal datum.
- (e) Making any requested adjustment to the elevation coordinates to orient coordinates to the output vertical datum.
- (f) Converting the distance and elevation coordinates to the requested linear output units and appropriately placing the decimal in the units.
 - (g) Determining the maximum elevation surveyed for each record.
- (h) Computing the time elapsed since zero time in the appropriate units (hours, days, months, or years).

OPILONS

MAH RUN 02/12/81 AT 11.48.40.

ANALYBIG MUDILLE SELECTEDON BEACH

USER SELFCTED RUN TO-

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INPIT DIGIALICES AND CUMPUTED FROM THE RENCHMARK

INPUT DISTANCES TO FT X 100000, ELEVATIONS TO FT X 100001

VEHTICAL DATUM IS MOLA CORRECTION OF

0.000 FT HILL RE MADE TO EACH VERTICAL CUMORDINATE.

TIME MILL APPEAR UN OUTPUI, 24-HOUR SYSTEM MILL RE USED.

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VOLUME BELOS DATUMENT

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2 PHUFILE LINES. MEFRENCE BILLYEY
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Sample output from the BPAS routines -- options. Figure 12.

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AT 16.13	 6 0 6 0							
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AN MUN O								
	DAY) HILL BE HEITEN. HBL)							
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MODULE	A CO	_						
I ANALYST!	HRITTEN OF FUR ZERU OUTPUIS A 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0	PLOT 4 PLOT	00°\$	00.08 00.00 00.00	25.00	00.8	0	S.
LLECTED FOR	BE OUTPUT BE OUTPUT BE OUTPUT BE OUTPUT BE UITPUT BE UIT	PLOT 4	0000	50.00 50.00	00.0	1.00	0 N	134
SPECIFICATIONS SELECTED FOR ANALYSIS MODULE BURVYZ	TARLE 2 WILL BE DUTPUT. TARLE 4 MILL NOT BE GUITPUT. TARLE 4 MILL NOT RE GUITPUT. TARLE 5 MILL NOT RE GUITPUT. TARLE 7 MILL NOT RE GUITPUT. TARLE 7 MILL NOT RE GUITPUT. TARLE 1 MILL NOT RE GUITPUT. TARLE 1 MILL NOT RE GUITPUT. TARLE 2 MILL NOT RE GUITPUT. EQUATION UP REGRESSION LINE FOR ZERU CONTUIN (FIT BOTOLOUS SECTED FOR TARLE GUITPUTS ANE (FT ABOVE MILL CONTOURS SOUR PLOTED ON PLOT 4 (FT ABOVE MILL CONTOURS SOUR MILL NOT 4 (FT ABOVE		MORIZONTAL ANIS MINIMUM INCREMENT LENGTH	VERTUCAL AND INCREMENT LENGTH OF THE CONTINUE	OFFBET	LINES PER PLOT	OVERLAR	FACTORING

Figure 13. Sample output from the BPAS routines -- specifications.

PLOT COMMANDS WILL BE WRITTEN ON UNIT S

MULTIPLE Intercepts

- (i) Converting the date and time read from each record into the appropriate format for output.
- (j) Determining whether records should be eliminated from further processing.

No changes are made to the data in the final data file read by these routines. The data are altered appropriately as they are read and for each record qualifying for further analysis, the following is written into an interim data file:

- (a) The profile line number.
- (b) The survey identification number.
- (c) The date and time of the survey (alphanumeric).
- (d) The number of coordinate pairs (adjusted to include a coordinate pair identifying the shoreline position if it could be computed).
- (e) The subscript of the coordinate pair identifying the shoreline position (if position exists).
- (f) A flag indicating whether the shoreline position was extrapolated.
 - (g) The slope of the beach at the shoreline.
 - (h) The time elapsed since zero time.
 - (i) The year of the survey (numeric).
 - (j) The month of the survey (numeric).
 - (k) The minimum and maximum elevations in the record.
- (1) The amount by which each distance coordinate was adjusted to orient the coordinate to the output horizontal datum.
 - (4) The adjusted distance and elevation coordinates.

The following pages provide a brief description of the processing and computations performed by each analysis module and the outputs they produce. It is stressed that these routines process data from the interim data file as created by the BPAS routines. All required adjustments will have been made to the distance and elevation coordinates before they are analyzed further. Also, some of the data may have been eliminated by the BPAS routines because further analysis is not possible and more may be eliminated by the analysis routines. When data are eliminated from processing, a message is written to explain which and why.

Some of the graphical displays have elapsed time on the horizontal axis. The user may have time displayed as hours, days, months, or years (Fig. 14). When months are chosen, 1 year of data will be displayed on each plot and

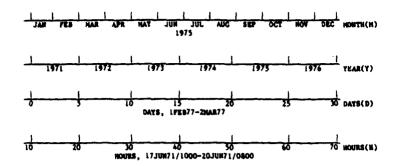


Figure 14. Types of time-elapsed axes available for graphical disp'ay

enough plots produced to display an entire range of data. Otherwise, the entire range of time covered by the data will be displayed on each plot. Also, some of the outputs display changes, described as a change from some reference value or a change from one survey to another. When changes are displayed, the reference value or the value during the earlier survey is subtracted from the value found during the current survey; a negative change suggests an erosional condition and a positive change suggests an accretional condition.

More detailed information concerning processing options and specifications and output selections and specifications is given in the appropriate User's Guides.

2. SURVY1.

This module does no data analysis other than that performed in the BPAS routines. It simply reads the data from the interim data file, sorts them, and produces the following outputs:

TABLE1--Distance to and slope of the profile at the shoreline for each survey of each profile line (Fig. 15).

```
ELJ HIM 01/21/81 AT 09.31.13, PAGE [

DISTANCE TO AND SLOPE AT MSL FOR SURVEYS OF LINE 1 AT TEST BEACH
HORIZINTAL NATUM IS
THE SHORELINE PUBLITION UN

AJAN75/1000
```

DATE/TIME	DISTANCE(FT) TO MBL	SLUPE AT MSL
0001\27MALe	0.000	**113
3MAR79/1100	4.067	113
284PR75/110n	12.714	- 184
2JUN75/1190	211.330	- 140
とういしフラノ1 いのっ	34,432	121
98EP75/1500	39.714	-117
2506175/0740	\$6,361	- 041
2540475/1100	32.303	-113
5JAN76/1100	35.139	114
11MAR76/0800	27.270	072
64PR76/1446	34.714	115
9J11N7A/130n	13.509	195
7JUL76/1200	30.335	116
275EP76/0400	22.548	600
150EC74/040A	10.159	-,072

Figure 15. Sample SURVY1 output--TABLE1.

PLOT1--Distance versus elevation plots of surveys of each profile line (Figs. 16 and 17). Up to 10 surveys of a profile line may be displayed on a single plot.

PLOT2--Distance versus elevation plots of profiles during each survey (Fig. 18). Up to 10 profile lines may be displayed on a single plot.

PLOT3--Distance versus elevation plots of consecutive surveys of profiles (Fig. 19). Comparative displays of up to 10 profile lines surveyed during consecutive surveys may be displayed on a single plot.

3. SURVY2.

Module SURVY2 reads data from the interim data file, then computes the distance to predefined contours, changes in contour position, and mean contour position for a number of profile lines during a given survey or for a single profile line during a number of surveys. If specified, the module will also compute and display the least squares fit regression line and correlation coefficient for distance to shoreline versus elapsed time. Outputs produced by SURVY2 are as follows:

TABLE2--Distance to selected contour positions during each survey of each profile line (Fig. 20). The seawardmost position is listed but in case of multiple intercepts, more landward positions will also be listed if requested (Fig. 21). The mean contour position and the percentage of the surveys for which the contour was defined at each profile line are displayed. This table will also display the correlation coefficient, the slope of the regression line and its intercept for the shoreline position versus time.

TABLE3--Change in distance to the seawardmost contour position from one survey of a profile line to the next (Fig. 22).

TABLE4--Change in distance to the seawardmost contour position from a specific survey of a profile line to each other (Fig. 23).

TABLE5--Average position of the seawardmost contour intercept at all profile lines during each survey. Also, the mean position of the contour at all profile lines for all surveys and the percentage of the surveys for which each contour was defined (Fig. 24).

TABLE6--Change in average position of the seawardmost contour intercept from a specific survey to each other (Fig. 25).

TABLE7--Change in average position of the seawardmost contour intercept from a specific survey to each other (Fig. 26).

PLOT4--Distance to seawardmost contour intercept versus elapsed time (Fig. 27). Up to 10 more landward, multiple intercepts will also be displayed if requested. The seawardmost intercepts are displayed with a solid line, the multiples as scatter plots. A special version of this output will generate plots of shoreline position only (Fig. 28). The distances to the position of up to 12 contours for each survey of a profile line will be displayed on each plot.

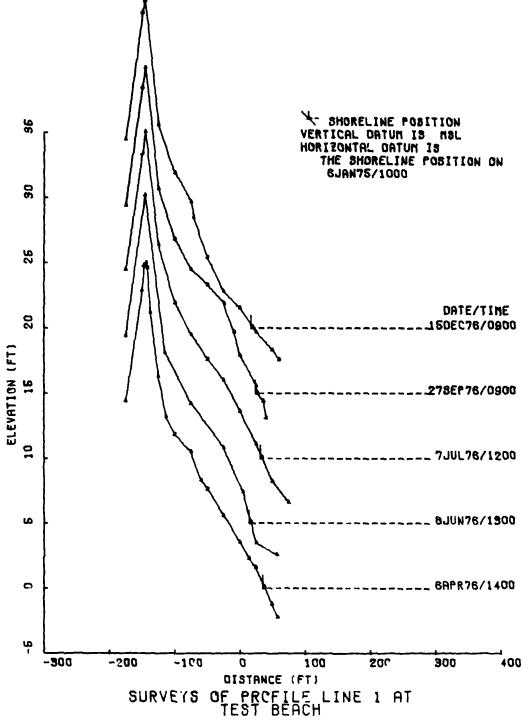


Figure 16. Sample SURVY1 output--PLOT1 (with offset).

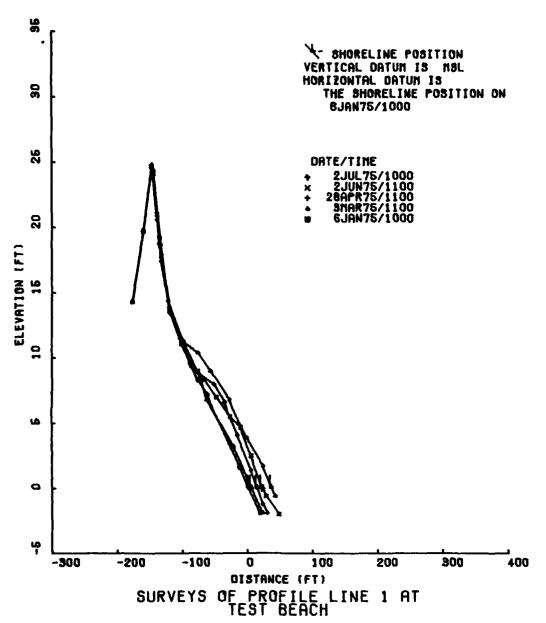


Figure 17. Sample SURVY1 output--PLOT1 (no offset).

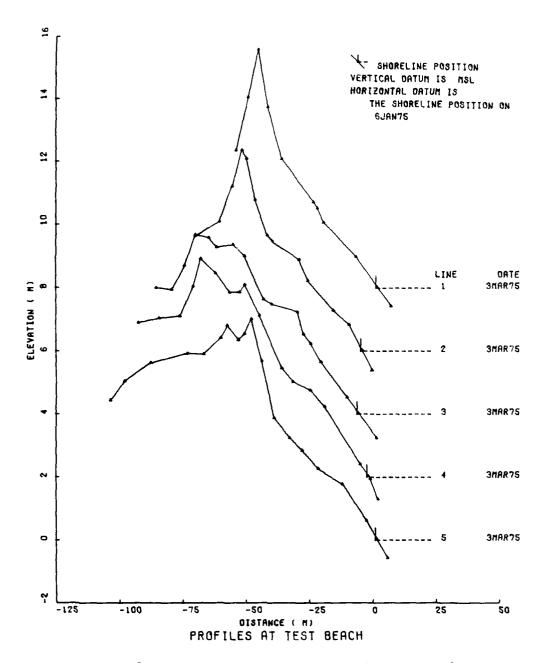


Figure 18. Sample SURVY1 output--PLOT2 (with offset).

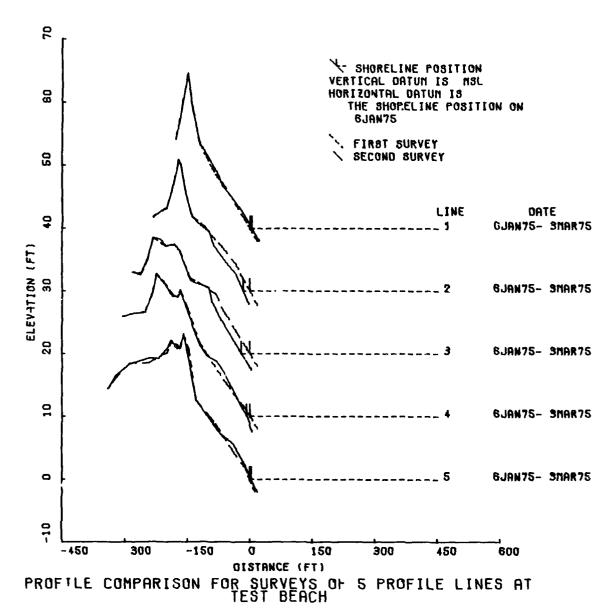


Figure 19. Sample SURVY1 output--PLOT3.

0	
DISTANCE (M) TO CONTOURS ON BEACH AT PROFILE LINE 10 AT TEST BEACH 6 JAN 75 - 16 OEC 76	
	MORIZONTAL DATUM 18 The Bhorbeing Position un Glants

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			000	20.25	• • . 23		-19.07	-22.20	-26.43	-36.29	-38.70	48.01-
BEAR78		2.71	-1.36	6 th . 2 m	11.64		-24.39	.27.80	-32.41	-37.39	*40.54	-42.68
28APR74		7.90	2,99	-2.53	80.09		-19.80	-27.87	34,06	-37.65	-39.97	141.77
27UN75		9.17	3,96	96.10	.8.68		-20,30	-27.67	-34.01	-37.70	-40.05	-42.00
2JUL78		•	3.91	-1.53	-7.28		-19.20	-25.13	-31.08	-36.20	-39.67	-41.54
98EP75		7.28	3.07	1.27	-5.89		.16.51	*21.56	-28.46	-36.86	-40.12	-42.08
280CT75		11.61	7.54	1.19	-7.86		-22.73	-28.76	-29.83	-36.37	-39.63	41.99
26N0V75		7.22	3.28	. 65	-3.06		-14.0b	19.24	-24,26	-33.26	-30.77	-41.87
SCANA	18.21	7.86	2.77	-2.51	-7.71		-17.70	-21.79	-25.74	-30.65	-40.01	401.96
11HAR76	•	8.48	4.06	77	8.48		-19.48	-20.48	-25.00	-50.31	-38,00	-40.03
TAPRTE		12.26	6.19	1.30	-4.75		+18,79	-20.54	-24.79	-29.59	-37,28	=39.7B
4 CNUCO		7.02	1.33	-4.67	10.01		-19.04	-23.04	-27.04	-31.54	÷ 39 • 46	-41.44
83UL76		-2.74	-8.16	18.54	-14.51		-22.04	-24.12	-27.41	•31.10	÷37,92	140.48
279EP76		40.	. S. B.		05.81-		·23.20	-26.29	-31,84	-33,38	#37.63	-40.23
1605076		13.78	5.96	-1.05	17.6.		-22.87	-69.32	-31,82	-34.32	-36.90	-30.49

MEAN POSITION	12.21	7.02	2.02	-3.19	-8.65		+19.54	-24.32	-29.08	-34.17	90°68 •	-41.21
PERCENT OCCUR	6.67	93,33	100.00	100.00	100.00		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100,00	100.00
REGRESSION ANALYS SLOPE OF MEGRESSION LINE 18 R SQUARED VALUE 18	ARGREGATON ANALYSI GREGOTON LINE 18 ALUE 18 GZ22	* `	BHURELINE OORA H R VAL	NE POSITION OF YALUE IS	(Y) VS.	TIME (X) INTERCEPT	4	3.0538 H				

Sample SURVY2 output--TABLE2 (seawardmost intercepts only). Figure 20.

1

DISTANCE (FT) TO CONTOURS ON BEACH AT PROFILE LINE AT TEST BEACH 6-JANTS/1000 - 15DECT6/0900

HURIZONTAL DATUM 18 THE SHUKELLIE PUSITION ON GLANTS/TUON

CONTOUR (FT) ABOVE 6JAN75/1000	1 1 1 1	15.00	7.45	0 0 0		A.00	N. 00	4.00	5.00	53.56	9.00	10.00	12.00
34478/1100		•3.32	4.0.	-15.66			.37.30	-51.30	•62.24	.72.93		-107.76	-150.11
284PH75/110		9.60	3.55	-2.70	.0.55	-10.70	10.98.	-37.70	-47.37	.50.70	.96.03	.119.63	136.70
23UN75/1100		22.30	8.13	-1.70	-10.45	-10.26	-28.15	.36.69	26.27	-52,27	.62,79	-121.20	0137.35
2JUL75/100n				.0.08	-16,83	-25,58	.15.60	.46.60	1.48	-74.06	.98.80	1116.45	133.76
93£P75/1500		00 *	-1.45	-10.70	-80,70	-30.40	-41.52	-51.40	•1.10	-10.06	-91.74	-113,85	136.70
280C175/070n		-K -,70	-14,37	-24.70	-16.19	-46.70	.56.84	•1.0	-10.80	57.000	-108.93	.121.50	-133.B0
25NOV78/1100		-11.22		-25,89	.13,29	-41.30	-10.15	-97.04	-64.05	•70.70	.104.67	-118,90	29.6619
SJAN76/1100		-11.66	-21.20	-30.75	-56,52	•45.61	.52.03	-62.08	-72,83	-09.50	-109.04	.126,37	159.68
114476/0400		70.	.11.88	-20.50	-20,18	•30.70	.40.70	-90.09	***	.68.70	.104.53	.124.70	138.86
64PH76/1400		4.37	46.4	-19.20	-14,00	•65.00	-57.70	10.44	-10.01	-90.00	-105,50	-124.30	79.65
830478/1400		00.00	-12.66	-81.32	-32,63	*****	10.75	-67.44	-17.77	-67.97	.106.38	-127.20	157.59
730176/1800		.3.70	.13.70	-23.70	. 50.00	.45.00	-57.79	*****	44.53	00.00	.111,39	-127.02	137.01
275EP76/100n		+14.59	.13.99	.34.38	.43,31	-51.24	.90.05	••••	.72.33	-70.58	-114.77	-130.90	-156.63
15D£C76/040A		\$.0¢	.4.65	.24,35	40.63	••1.70		.05.50	-104.12	-110.28	.120,40	-130.08	•138.42 •231.70
MEAN POSITION PERCENT OCCUR		.76	95.78	100.00	100.00	181.52	100.00	100.00	.00.00	10000	700	100.00	157.34
PECHEBUIDN ANALY	SGKES: Ressi	SION ANI ON LINE	\$1\$.	SHURELINE .0386 FT	POBITION (Y) VE.		TIME (K)						

Figure 21. Sample SURVY2 output -- TABLE2 (all intercepts). .7731 R VALUE 18 INTERCEPT AT -4.6229 FT R BOUAREN VALUE IN .5977

KLJ RUN 12/24/80 AT 09.40,36. PAGE

CHANGE IN DISTANCE(FT) TO CONTOUR POSITIONS AT PROFILE LINE AT TEST BEACH (DISTANCE — DISTANCE ON PHEVIOUS SCHVEY) 6JANTS/1000 — 15DEC76/0900

HURIZONTAL DATUM 18
THE SHOWELINE PUSITION ON
6JANTS/1000

CONTOUR (FT) ABOVE MS	.2.00 M&L		0000	_		3,00		5.00	0.00	9.00	10.00	12.00
6JAN75/1000	4	4.00 a.n.	4.07	4.10	42.0	4.54	2.27	4.29	*2.85	5,52	4.08	1,51
3M4R75/1100	7.	7.00 6.1	8.65			12,90		20.17	23,63	15.27	14.4	1.84
28APW75/1100	16.57		7,62			9.86		5.00	.3.80	*6.73	.08	-1.20
2JUN75/1100			14.60			6,45		5,83	13,32	18,26	19.70	4.26
2JUL75/1000			4.78			8,50		11.33	11.61	9.54	52.40	66
48675/1300	43.	43,86 27,0	•3,33			420,71		-22.07	*19.56	.6.	.6.80	-1.02
2805175/0700	-50.76	76 -34.79	4.08	7.76		14.06		17,23	15,93	0.48	-17.07	4.61
2001/2/1100	•	. 47.	79.			.1.86		.5.00	-6.56	-13.46	1.43	-1.33
0011/9/NACE	ŗ	3.20	-5.67			*18,59		-22,04	-22.28	-12.41	-3.43	-2.67
11 MAR 76/0800	-1.60		7.44			14.19		12.68	10.10	1.73	2.73	1.21
6 A P W 7 6 7 4 0 0	.16,38		21.21			.5.84		.22	1.04	-1.66	*11.96	-1.96
001197 und	12.34					•110		3.20	26.95	2.24	2.98	3,63
70017871800	•11,56		.7.79			00.4		3,72	7.38	10.15	27	61
15DEC74/0900	12.86					-26,88		•35.21	-35.56	-21.86	1.98	15.

}

CHANGE EN BLOTBERCECPE) TO CONTOUR POBLITONS AT PROFILE LINE AND THE BEACH ON BLANGE/1000)
COMMINGE & DISTANCE ON BLANGE/1000)
COMMINGE & DISTANCE ON BLANGE/1000)

HURIZONIAL DATUM 18 THE SHORELINE PUBLISON ON 618N75/1880

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Figure 23. Sample SURVY2 output--TABLE4.

Marting of A States

AVERAGE DISTANCES M) TO CONTOUR POSITIONS FOR 10 PROFILE LINES 6 DEC 76

	=
	•
Ξ	15
BEACH	Z Y
1651	4
A J	

HUMIZUNTAL DATUM IS THE SHOWELINE PUSITION UN 0.JAN75

	•
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	•
01000000000000000000000000000000000000	
9 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	100.00
	100.00
	100.00
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
	•
	41.73

X EXTRAPOLATED DATUM AVEMAGES MFIGHTED BY DISTANCE HETWEEN PROFILE LINES * CHRIMIK MIT DEFINED DR ALL LINES.

Figure 24. Sample SURVY2 output -- TABLE5.

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CHANGE IN AVERAGE DISTANCE(M) TO CUNTOUR POSITIONS FUR 10 PROFILE LINES AT 1657 BEACH ON PREVIOUS SURVEY)
(DISTANCE - DISTANCE - DISTANCE ON PREVIOUS SURVEY)

HORIZONIAL DATUM IS THE SMONELINE PUSITION UN GLANTS

4.50	• 34	÷.05	10.	95.	45	.30	.33	10	.70	٠٤٥	80	**	12	.17
6.00	32	02	60	. 48	19.1	15.	•38	•29	18.	.31	45	94.	51	21.1
3.50	••53	.31	37	1.57		.47	3.21	.1.04	1.25	10.	-1.30	.63	-1.34	•15
3,00	-1.38	. 47	•1•	1.40	1.02	.35	61.5	-1.34	.92	12.	-1.47	90.	-2.17	.52
2.50	-1.70	5.44	***	96.	1.73	C4	2.03	-1.46	.74	63	-1.41	20		-2.12
2.00	-1.90	4.10	-,52	-45	1.47	-2.02	2.87	• • • •	.16	-1.10	•1.	**	58	-2.23
05.5	52	1.10	12	02	.7.	-1.69	3.80	-1.20	20.		• . 26		** 82	***
1.00	•.30	3.04	.22	99.	• • • •	•.58	1.57	-1.20	1.1	44.	36	• . 36	-2.79	62.
.50	• 10	2.31	•.15	1.29	•.39	.92	.38	-1.28				94.	-3.04	2,5
0.00	30	3.76	.29	.75		1.36	. 4.	-1.54	1.50	1,36	*1.78		-2,04	4.22
05	Pr	3.20	1.37			2.47	-1.29	-2.23	1.80	2.80	*2.29	58	-2-15	96.4
#3L ******						\$ 04.5	* 56.5-	* 00.7	1.70					
CONTOUR (H) ADOVE	edan75	JARTS	28 APR 75	23UN15	2301.75	48E478	2600175	\$ 100 A 2	SCANTE	33 MAR 76	7 4 5 14 7 6	430N7	6341.76	278£P76 160£C76

AVERAGES MEIGHTED BY DISTANCE RETHEEN PROFILE LINES + CONTOUR HOT DEFINED ON ALL LINES.

Sample SURVY2 output -- TABLE6. Figure 25.

391 KIIN 53/19/82 AT 11.24.45. PAGE

CHANGE IN AVERAGE DISTANCE(M) TO CONTOUR POSITIONS FUR 10 PROFILE LINES
AT TEST BEAGH
(DISTANGE - DISTANCE UN 6JAN75)
6 JAN 75 - 16 DEC 76

HORIZONIAL DATUM IS THE SHORELINE PUSITION ON PLANTS

4.50	0.0	•:39	77.	37	17	60	• • 30	٠٥.	₹0.	.74	86.	٠1٠	79.	•55	1.31
4.00	00.0	• • 52	34	43	50.	37	-10	•28	00	.6.	1.12	.67	1.26	• 95	2.08
3.50	00.0	•.53	•.23	9.0	.97	.17	40.	3.85	2,75	3.99	4.05	2.76	3,39	2.05	2.20
3.0	00.0	-1.38		72	89.	1.70	2.05	4.15	6.80	3.73	3.94	2.46	2.40	٤٧.	.75
2.50	00.0	-1.76	99.	.25	1.15	2.86	2.41	4.4	2.98	3.72	3.09	1.68	1.48	•7•	-1.36
2.00	00.0	-1.90	2.20	1.68	2.10	3.57	1.55	4.41	3.73	3.88	2.78	2.60	2.16	1.57	50
1.50	00.0	.52	2.18	2.66	2.54	3.35	1.66	4.52	3.33	3.75	2.96	2.71	2.05	1.20	49.
1.00	000	30	2.14	2.36	3.04	2.99	2.41	3.97	2.77	3.86	3,24	2.89	3.52	27	55
.50	00.0	07.	17 2	2.07	3.36	2,96	3,48	3.86	2.58	₽~7	3.84	3.25	2.57	- 40	2.10
0.00	00.0	30	2.45	2.74	3.49	3,38	4.75	4.29	2.75	4.25	5.61	3.84	3,35	-52	4.74
.50	00.0	D. 10	2.41	5.78		3.72	6.19	4.40	2.67	4.47	7.28	4.98	4.40	2.25	7.23
1.00															
78 F															
CONTOUR (M) ABOVE	6JAN7S	NA A A	28APR75	230N75	2JUL75	986075	280CT75	24N0V75	SJAN76	11HAR76	7APR76	97N0C6	8JUL 76	278EP76	16DEC76

AVERAGES MEIGHTED BY DISTANCE BETWEEN PROFILE LINES

Figure 26. Sample SURVY2 output--TABLE7.

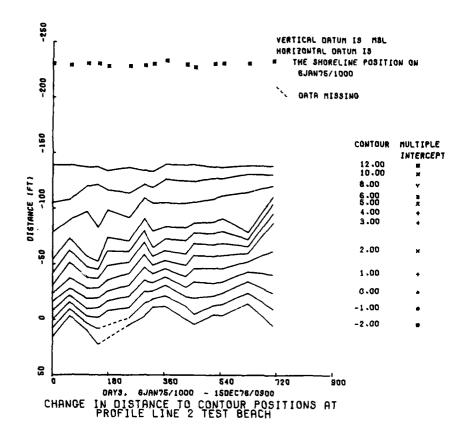


Figure 27. Sample SURVY2 output--PLOT4 (with position of multiple contour intercepts displays).

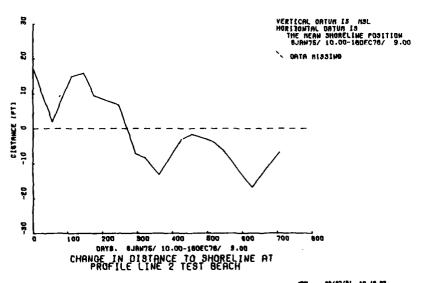


Figure 28. Sample SURVY2 output--PLOT4 (shoreline only).

PLOT5--Distance to the seawardmost intercept of selected contours versus elapsed time (Fig. 29). The special shoreline position plot is also available for this type of plot (Fig. 30). The distance to the position of a single contour during surveys of up to 10 profile lines may be displayed on each plot.

4. BEACH.

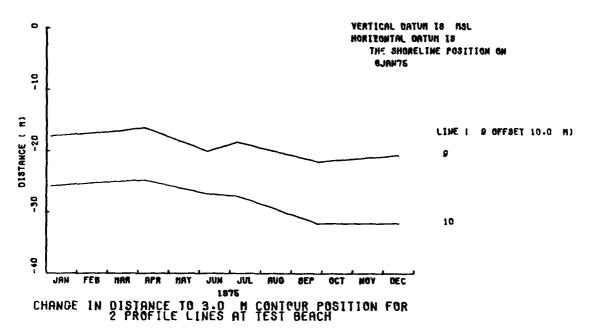
This analysis module reads data from the interim data file and computes common landward and seaward boundaries for all surveys of each profile line, unit volume above and below vertical datum, and changes in unit volumes and shoreline positions from the previous and reference values. It will also compute correlation coefficients and the slope and intercept of the linear regression line for unit volume and shoreline position changes. Outputs include:

TABLE8 -- For each profile line (Fig. 31):

- (a) Distance to output horizontal datum from input horizontal datum.
- (b) Distance to mean shoreline position from output horizontal datum.
 - (c) Mean unit volume above vertical datum.
 - (d) Mean unit volume below vertical datum.
 - (e) Boundaries for volume computations.

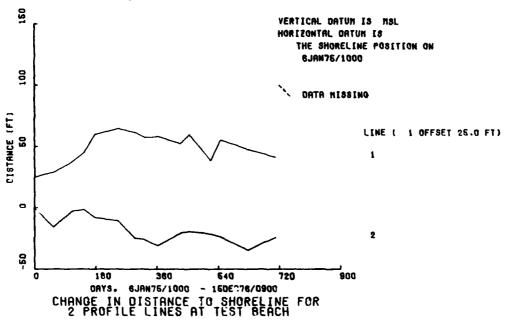
Then, for each survey of the profile line:

- (a) Survey date and, optionally, time.
- (b) Time elapsed between surveys of a profile line.
- (c) Distance to shoreline position from the input horizontal datum.
- (d) Distance to shoreline position from the output horizontal datum.
- (e) Distance to the shoreline position from its position during the previous survey.
 - (f) Total unit volume above vertical datum.
- (h) Change in unit volume above vertical datum from one survey to the next.
- (i) Items f, g, and h are also displayed for unit volume below vertical datum when the option for such computations has been selected.



JOT 04/14/02 09.44.40.

Figure 29. Sample SURVY2 output--PLOT5.



MAH 02/11/01 16:18:49:

Figure 30. Sample SURVY2 output--PLOT5 (shoreline position only).

HAH RUN 03/05/81 AT 16:42.59. PAGE

UNIT VOLUME (YD3/PT), DIBTANCE (PT) TO SHORELINE AND CHANGES AT PROFILE LINE AT TEST BEACH 6-JANYB/ 10,000=16DECYB/ 6,00

		D41UM	CHANGE FROM PREVIOU	# N # @ @ @ @ @ @ @ @ @ @ @ @ @ @ @ @ @
8 40 0v		VOLUME BELOW	CTANGE FROM BEFERENCE	
REFERENÇE ZERO VOLUME BELOM 18 THE UNIT VOLUME ON BJAN75/ 13,00		TOA LING	21870A	
IEFERENGE ZE TH	(1) (105/F1) (105/F1)	DATUM	CHANGE PRON PREVIOUS	
•	340.0 (FT) 10.0 (FT) 168.322 (YD3/FT) 1290.221 (YD3/FT)	AOCUME ABOVE	10111111111111111111111111111111111111	
REFERENCE ZERO VOLUME ABOVE TO THE UNIT VOLUME ON GLANTS/ 15.00		DA İINN	314/q4 704 704	
THE UNIT	antee 4	7 O 7	C12200 FF0100 FFC1000	
R R R E E E C C	RK TO MORIZONTAL DATUM ELINE POSITION PROM HORIZONTAL DATUM E MBL H MBL	NO 2 1 2 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	DISTANCE FROM HORIZONTAL DATUM	
DATUM 18 NE PUBITION DN .BO	PR TO MORIZONTAL FLINE POSITION FR I MBL	B H O R E L I	D 14 TANCE PROI PROILERE	
	DENCHARK AN BECREL TE ABOVE TE BELOT		BINES CASS VBVEV	PED-BROADERS
REFERENCE NOWIZONIAL THE BHOMEL BJAN78/ 1	ORGANCE FECT BENETATE OF SECURE SECTOR SECTO	Y 2 Y 4 C 8	047E/73M&	DALATS 13.00 DALATS 13.00 DALATS 13.00 DALATS 13.00 DALATS 14.00 DALAT

Figure 31. Sample BEACH output--TABLE8.

A STATE OF THE STA

10.00 PT PRUM BENCHMARK TO 10.00 PT PRUM BENCHMARK TO 10.00 PT PRUM BENCHMARK TO

> MOST SEAMAND MSL INTERCEPT TO 0.00 PT PROM BENCHMARK

MAL TO 22,20 FT ABOVE MAL

BOUNDARING FLEVATION AND DISTANCE In addition, when the TABLESA specification (Fig. 32) is selected, the following will be computed and output for each profile line:

- (a) Correlation coefficients for change in unit volume above the vertical datum to change in shoreline position from (1) the values during the previous survey and (2) the selected reference values.
- (b) Correlation coefficients for change in unit volume above the vertical datum to change in unit volume below the vertical datum from (1) the unit volumes during the previous survey and (2) the selected reference unit volumes.
- (c) Equation of the least squares fit regression line for change in shoreline position versus elapsed time.
- (d) Equation of the least squares fit regression line for change in unit volume above the vertical datum from the selected reference unit volume versus elapsed time.
- (e) Equation of the least squares fit regression line for change in unit volume below the vertical datum from the selected reference unit volume versus elapsed time.

PLOT7--Change in unit volume above the vertical datum from the selected reference volume (vertical axis) versus elapsed time (horizontal axis). Each profile line is represented on a separate plot (Fig. 33).

PLOT8--Same as PLOT7 except that change in unit volume below the vertical datum is on the vertical axis (Fig. 34).

PLOT9--Change in unit volume above the vertical datum from one survey of a profile line to the next (vertical axis) versus change in unit volume below the vertical datum from one survey of the profile line to the next (horizontal axis) (Fig. 35). This is a scatter plot and up to 10 profile lines, each represented by a different symbol, may be displayed on a single plot.

PLOT10--Change in unit volume above the vertical datum from one survey of a profile line to the next (vertical axis) versus change in shoreline position from one survey of the profile line to the next (horizontal axis) (Fig. 36). This is also a scatter plot. Up to 10 profile lines, each represented by a different symbol, may be displayed on a single axis.

5. VOLCTR.

Module VOLCTR reads the data from the interim data file, determines common boundaries for consecutive surveys of a profile line, and computes the change in unit volume within established horizontal segments of the profile from one survey to the next. A schematic of a segmented profile is provided in Appendix B (Fig. B-6), Volume VIII. These data are then sorted by survey pair and changes within the segments compared for all profile lines surveyed during the consecutive surveys; the average change (unweighted), total change, maximum change, and standard deviation of the unit volume change are computed for each

8 BISTIGAL COMPLEATIONS FOR 15 BURVEYS OF PROFILE LINE ASSET BEACH 2771400 - 22PAN79/1515

REFERENCE ZFN: VOLUME MELOM 18 The UNIT VOLUME ON 210C177/1450	PACH FROM WAFFMENER BURNER	Spor. Snor.	.2447 .339b
ALFRENCE READ VOLUME ANDVE TO REFERENCE ON THE UNIT VOLUME ON	# 1	MSL VB. BMORELINE POBLITION (FT)	CHANGE IN UNIT VOLUME (YUS/FT) ABOVE MBL VO. CHANGE IN UNIT VOLUME (YOS/FT) BELOW MOL
SEPREFICE YOURSTOLD OF THE PERTIES ON CARPINE PURITION ON WALLIAM PURITION OF		CHANGE IN UNIT VOLUME (YUB/PT) ABOVE HSL VB. BHORELINE POBITION (FT)	CHANGE IN UNIT VOLUME (YUS/FT) ABOVE

EQUATION OF REGRESSION LINE (LEAST SOURNES FIL)

-9.6411 PT INTERCEPT AT CHANGE IN SHORELINE POSITION VS. ELAPSED TIME ... 0575 FT/ DAY SLUPE OF NEGRESSION LINE IS

CHANGE IN UNIT VOLUME ABOVE HOL VO. ELAPRED TIME

1.2406 Y03/FT INTERCEPT AT CHANGE IN UNIT VULUME BELON MEL VS. ELAPSEO TIME +.0111 YD3/FT/ DAY SICHE OF MEGRESSION LINE 18

INTERCEPT AT "19.5000 YD3/FT .1144 YD3/FT/ DAY SLOPE OF REGRESSION LINE IS

MSL TO #100.00 FT BELDA	150.00 FT FHOM BENLHMANK 1527.64 FT FHOM HUHIZUNTAL DATUM
HBL TO 23.50 FT ABOVE HBL	NOW SEATON ME INTERCEPT TO SEC. DO FT FROT BENEFITARY
BUUNDARIES	240 21674NGE

48L 10

Figure 32. Sample BEACH output--TABLEBA.

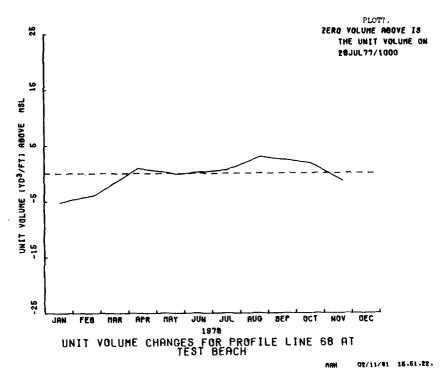


Figure 33. Sample BEACH output--PLOT7.

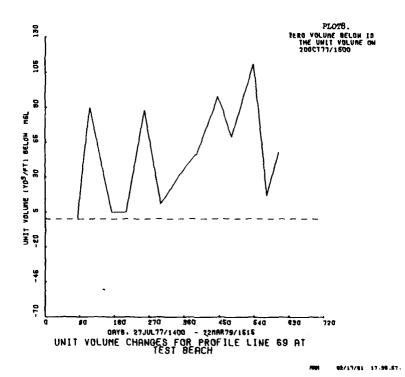


Figure 34. Sample BEACH output--PLOT8.

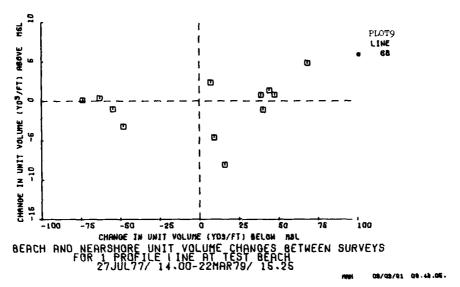


Figure 35. Sample BEACH output--PLOT9.

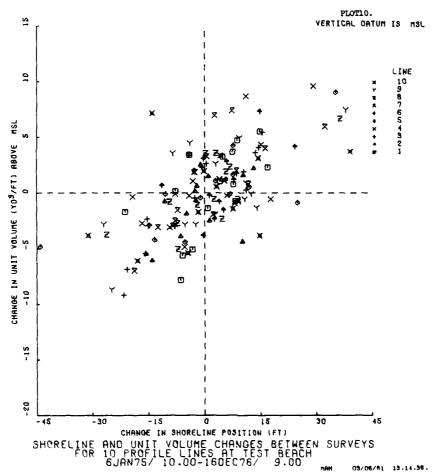


Figure 36. Sample BEACH output--PLOT10.

segment. The total, average, standard deviation, and maximum of the positive, negative, and total unit volume changes for all segments of each profile line are also computed. Outputs from this module include:

TABLE 10 -- Total unit volume above and below the vertical datum for each survey of each profile line and boundaries, unit volume within established horizontal segments for correcutive surveys of the profile line, and changes in these unit volumes, total unit volume within the applicable segments for each of the two surveys, total change in the unit volume, and the analysis for the unit volume computations (Fig. 37).

TABLE11--Unit volume changes between consecutive surveys for the profile lines surveyed during both surveys (Fig. 38). TABLE11 contains:

- (a) Contours bounding the horizontal segments within which the unit volume changes are computed.
- (b) Profile line number and change in unit volume in the established segments for the profile line.
- (c) Total unit volume change at each segment for all the profile lines.
- (d) Maximum change in magnitude, at each segment for all the profile lines considered.
 - (e) Average change within each segment for all profile lines.
- (f) Standard deviation of the change within each segment, all profile lines.
- (g) Percentage of profile lines for which there were sufficient data to compute a change for each segment.
- (h) Total positive change at each profile line (sum all segments); sum, maximum, average, and standard deviation of these for all profile lines.
- (i) Total negative change at each profile line (sum all segments); sum, maximum, average, and standard deviation of these for all profile lines.
- (j) Total change at each profile line (sum all segments); sum, maximum, average, and standard deviation of these for all profile lines.

PLOT11--Change in unit volume from one survey of a profile line to the next (vertical axis) versus horizontal segment within which the unit volume change was computed (horizontal axis) (Fig. 39). Up to 10 comparative sets of surveys at a single profile line may appear on each plot.

PLOT12--Change in unit volume from one survey of a profile line to the next (vertical axis) versus horizontal segment within which the unit volume change was computed (horizontal axis) (Fig. 40). Up to 10 profile lines surveyed on both surveys may be displayed on each plot.

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UNIT VOLUME(VOM/FI) GRANGE BY CONTOUR BRITHEN BURNEVE OF PROFILE LINE 1 TRET BEART BY SEL TO DEC TO

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Figure 37. Sample VOLCTR output -- TABLE10.

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Figure 37. Sample VOLCTR output -- TABLE10. -- Continued

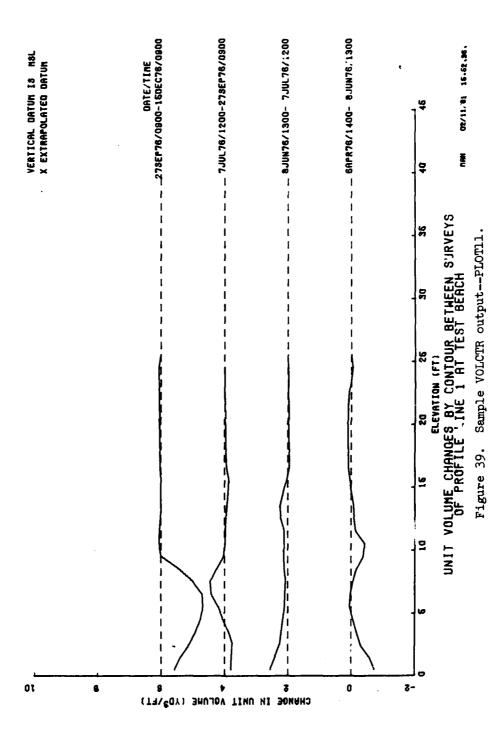
JD1 KUN 05/03/82 AT 11.56.57, PAGE

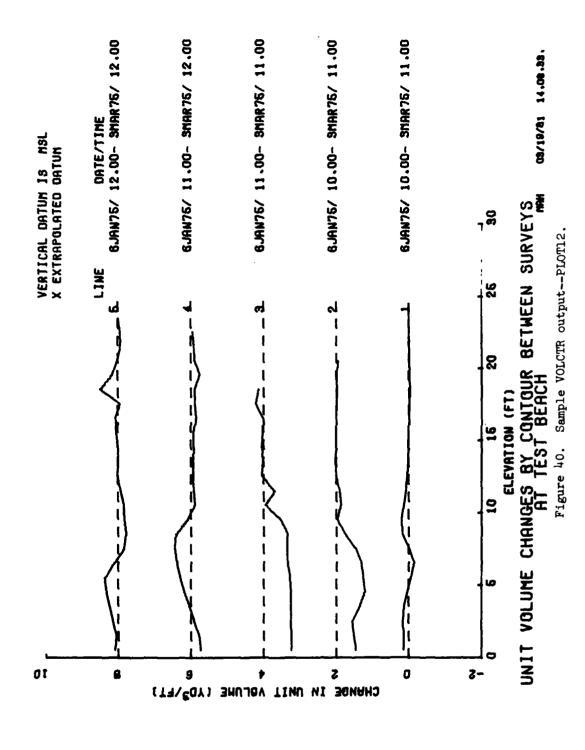
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Figure 38. Sample VOLCTR output--TABLEII.





6. ELVDIS.

This analysis module computes maximum and minimum elevations at fixed horizontal distances along a profile line. These may be computed as the maximums and minimums for all surveys of the profile line or for each year. The elevation at fixed horizontal distances is also computed. Outputs are:

TABLE18--Elevations at fixed distances along a profile line (Fig. 41).

TABLE 19 -- Maximum and minimum elevations at fixed distances along a profile line, yearly or for all data (Fig. 42). The date the maximum and the minimum occurred is also displayed.

PLOT19--Elevations a, fixed distances along a profile line (vertical axis) versus elapsed time (Fig. 43). The elevations at up to 12 fixed distances during the surveys of 1 profile line only are displayed on each plot.

PLOT20--Maximum and minimum elevation (vertical axis) at each distance (horizontal axis) along a profile line (Fig. 44). Maximums and minimums may be yearly or for all data, but only one profile line may be displayed on each plot.

V. CONCLUSIONS

This volume has presented an overview of the BPAS, the input expected, the editing performed, and the outputs available. The programs were designed to provide a thorough edit and a comprehensive, fundamental analysis of coastal profile data.

The analysis routines provide a fairly complete picture of changes at study beaches and were designed no help in answering the following coastal engineering questions:

- (a) What are the appropriate frequency of surveys and the appropriate number and spacing of profiles needed to obtain a useful picture of beach changes at a given locality?
- (b) What is the extent of normal erosion and deposition cycles of beaches?
- (c) At what point does erosion begin to affect the safety of nearby communities?
- (d) How do changes on one beach correlate with changes at the same time on another beach?
- (e) What are the long-term trends in beach erosion or accretion at the study beaches?
- (f) What is the effect of shore protection structures on adjacent beaches?

ELEVATIONS (FT ABOVE MBL) AT SPECIFIED DISTANCES ALONG PROFILE LINE 1
AT 1EST BEACH
AJAN75/1000 - 15DEC76/0900

MORIZONTAL DATUM 18 THE BEDRELINE PUBLITION ON	601/11/1000
¥÷	•

Figure 41. Sample ΕΙVDIS output--TABLE18.

MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM ELEVATIONS (FT ABOVE MSL) AT SPECIFIED DISTANCES ALONG PRUFILE LINE 1000 - 15DEC76/0900

HURIZONTAL DATUM IS	
THE STORELINE POSITION ON	
61×24/100×	

DATE/TIME 6JAN75/1000	25NDV75/1100 25NDV75/1100	6JAN79/1000	28APR75/1100	150EC76/0900	8JUN76/1300	2JUN75/1100	2JUN75/1100	6JAN75/1000	6JAN75/1000	3MAR75/1100	150£C76/0900	150EC76/0900	150EC76/0900	150EC76/0900	6JAN75/1000	6JAN75/1000	6JAN75/1000	6JAN75/1000	3FAR75/1100	8JUN78/1300	8JUN76/1500	6JUN76/1300	7 101.76/1200	730176/1200	280C175/0760	280CT75/0700
MINIMUM ELEVATION 14°20	17.40	20.00	14.13	15.50	13.00	11.69	10.47	9.26	02.0	7.26	40.0	64.4	5.74	2.70	2,05	36.	01.0	•1.32	-2.00	-1.98	•2.16	22.64	•2.80	- 3 50	-1.22	59.10
DATE/11ME 25NOV75/1100	150EC76/0900 150EC76/0900	7JUL76/1200	6JUN76/1300	07UN76/1500	7JUL76/1200	170176/1200	88NOV#8/1100	6AFR76/1400	-SEP75/1500	280C175/0700	96EF75/1500	98EF75/1500	#SNOV#5/1100	25NOV75/1100	48679/150 0	68EF75/15 00	98EF75/1500	48EF78/150 0	98EP78/1500	48EF75/1500	280C175/0700	240C175/0100	280C175/0700	260CT75/0700	260CT75/0700	280C175/0700
MAXIMUM ELEVATION	. 6 . 3 2 2 2 . 2 4	25.00	20.01	00.41	14.50	12.70	11.50	10.02	10.60	10.30	10.10	4.25	07.0	7.60	9	5.57	99.9	3,31	01.6	.03	27.	17.	•8•	50.	-1.22	*1.63
DISTANCE (FT)	150.29	-146.29	-136.29	-128.29	-116.29	P. 00.	D	PA - 00 - 0	02°07°	P. 001	-56.20	07.01	P. 3. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6.	65.85	00.00CB	- N - D -	1.71	11.71	Z1 - 71	51.7	41.01	51.1	61.71	71.071	12.10	41.11

Figure 42. Sample ELVDIS output -- TABLE19.

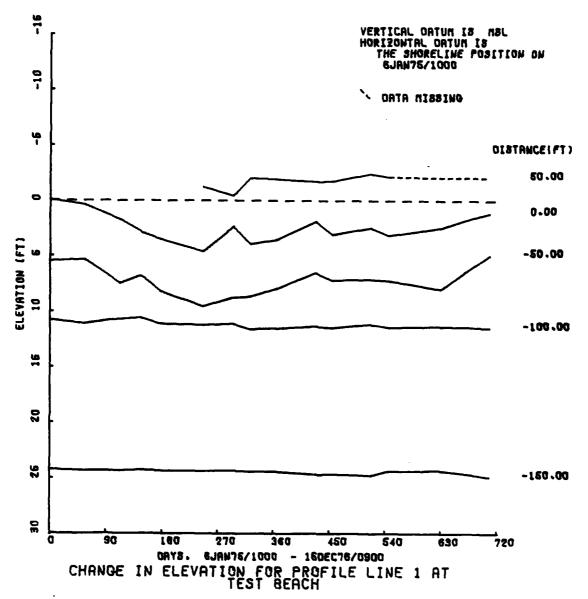


Figure 43. Sample ELVDIS output--PLOT19.

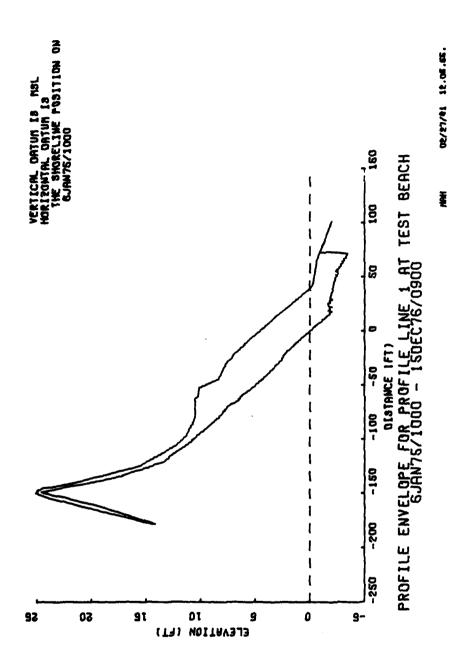


Figure 44. Sample ELVDIS output--PLOT20.

- (g) What is the optimum design beach profile which could be reasonably constructed and maintained to provide storm protection and recreation?
- (h) What is the optimum season and method for beach-fill placement which will maximize residence time of nourishment material?
- (i) How well do other methods, such as remote sensing, quantify beach change?

Although the editing provided by the BPAS may be considered complete, this is never the case for the analysis functions. Already well into the development stage is a sixth analysis module, MEANS, which computes and displays the mean monthly and annual unit volume and shoreline position. It is anticipated that more analysis modules will be added to the system and, when they become operational, User's Guides will be published. The potential user should be able to use the information in this first volume to determine whether any of the existing editing and analysis functions provided by BPAS are of use. Once the applicable routines have been chosen, the appropriate User's Guides may be obtained to give complete processing instructions as well as the options and specifications available for each routine.

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